

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN II

2017-2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

JULY 2017

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Introduction

The new NDPII is the next step in achieving the long term development aspiration of **The Somaliland National Vision 2030: A Stable, Democratic and Prosperous Country Where People Enjoy a High Quality of Life.**

The NDPII goals are in line with the Somaliland National Vision 2030 and reflect on Somalilanders' aspirations for this new development cycle. The goals are:

- Reduce poverty through increased economic opportunities and coordinated investment in youth, services, production and infrastructure
- Increase resilience against the effects of climate change through improved management of the environment, strategic water management, food security and diversification of the economy
- Maintain the human rights of every citizen through good governance, equal access to social services and economic inclusion

The planning and development of the NDPII was built on the achievements and lessons learned from previous plans in Somaliland, including the first NDP and the SSA.

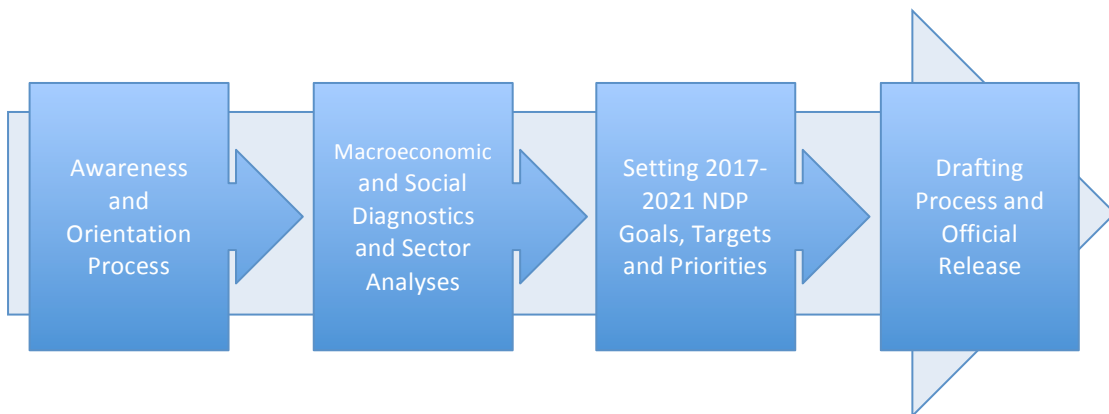
A roadmap was prepared to provide the Government of Somaliland with a strategic step-by-step plan to prepare the new NDPII for the country. This roadmap followed the guiding principles of:

- Inclusiveness
- Ownership
- Prioritise priorities
- Harmonise strategies
- Alignment with international development frameworks

The methodological framework of the NDII Roadmap consists of four distinct phases:

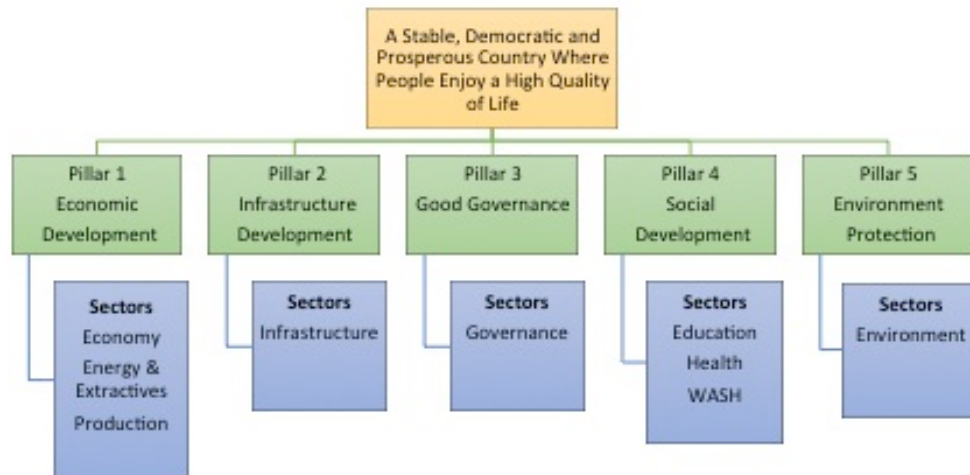
1. Awareness and Orientation Process which familiarised Government, private sector, diaspora and international community with the planning process
2. Macroeconomic and Social Diagnostics (including Macroeconomic, Poverty and Fiscal Analyses) and Sector Analyses
3. Setting 2017-2021 NDP Goals, Targets and Priorities through a series of consultation and validation workshops in Somaliland's capital Hargeisa as well as in its regions
4. NDPII Drafting Process and Official Release

NDPII Roadmap – Methodological Framework



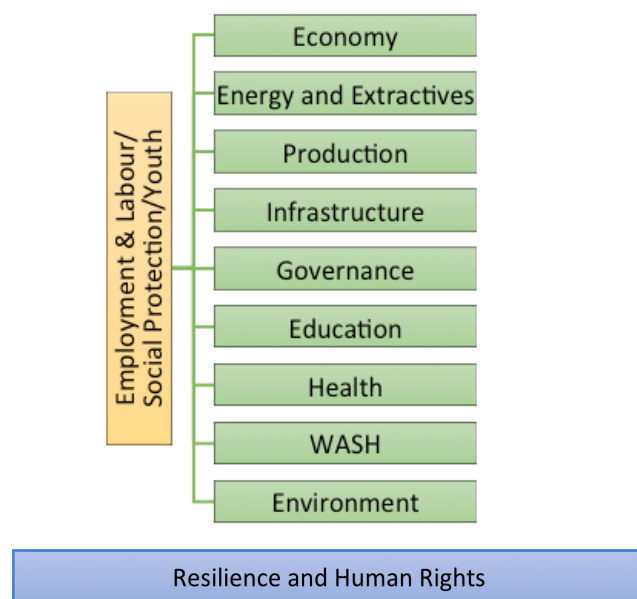
The NDPII is aligned directly to Somaliland's existing Coordination Architecture as approved and endorsed through the Somaliland National Planning Commission. Under the 5 Pillars of the National Vision 2030, the NDPII is strategically centred on the nine development Sectors of Health, Education, Environment, Production, Governance, Energy and Extractives, WASH, Economy and Infrastructure. Each Sector has its own vision, objectives, outcomes and interventions which collectively contribute towards the achievement of the Somaliland National Vision 2030 and NDPII Goals.

NDPII Sector Alignment to 2030 Vision Pillars



Underpinning the NDPII are the themes of Resilience and Human Rights. Both of these key and critical conceptual areas provide the foundational basis for development that each Sector rests upon. Cutting across each of the nine sectors of the NDPII are three new thematic areas: Employment & Labour, Social Protection and Youth. Each Cross-Cutting Theme (CCT) was selected by the government and the other key stakeholders based upon the current development priorities of Somaliland that were not established as permanent Sectors but required attention and focus across all Sectors.

Sectors with Underpinning and Cross-Cutting Themes



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the technical foundation for which the NDPII has been developed. The SDGs and their targets have been prioritized by each of Somaliland's 9 Development Sectors and 3 Cross-Cutting Theme Areas. They have been incorporated within the NDPII as objectives (SDGs) and modified to form Somaliland Sector specific outcomes (Targets) within a result-based framework.

While aligned and incorporated directly into the NDPII's Sectors, the SDGs and their targets are also cross-cutting in nature being applied to each Sector as prioritized. This supports the interlinked nature of the SDGs where multiple Sectors can contribute towards achieving the same Goals. By their nature, the SDGs and Targets are also aligned to both Human Rights and Resilience Based Approaches allowing for a complex fusion of themes to be simplified and applied to the Somaliland development planning context.

Chapter 2: Macroeconomic and Social Diagnostics

Somaliland has managed to secure peace and stability for over a quarter of a century after over a decade of civil war and state collapse. Both economic production and trade are dominated by livestock production, which has led to some macroeconomic volatility. As one of the poorest nations in the world, its poverty rates are higher and human development indicators are lower than other least developed countries in the region.

A Brief Economic History of Somaliland

There are four major periods in Somaliland's history. In the first period, there was no centralized governance system and subsistent nomadic pastoralism was the dominant mode of economic production for the majority of the population. In the second period, as a British protectorate, the economic structure changed despite the limited investments made by the British administration. The third period was one of economic destruction under the Barre regime with a large portion of Somaliland's capital stock and infrastructure destroyed. Finally, Somaliland is currently undergoing an economic revival with signs of sustained economic growth.

Macroeconomic Overview & Outlook

Somaliland is one of the poorest nations in the world with a GDP per capita of USD 444 in 2012. Economic production and trade are dominated by the livestock sector and this has led to some macroeconomic volatility. Private investment is very low in Somaliland but should increase with improvements in the business environment. Low domestic revenue limits the government capacity to invest.

The latest statistics suggest that Somaliland has a large trade deficit that is primarily financed through aid and remittances. Somaliland's exports are heavily concentrated, with livestock accounting for a majority of export earnings and the vast majority of livestock being sold to Saudi Arabia. Imports appear to also be increasing leading to growing trade deficits.

The economy will face significantly short-term challenges as the result of the drought as well as a new Saudi Arabian ban on livestock exports. Inflation is also likely to rise in the short-term as the currency continues to devalue but the fiscal position is strong with approximately no outstanding debt. In the medium-term Somaliland's continued safety and stability should allow it to reap a peace dividend that encourages further investment into the country. In the long-term the country will need to address its low level of human capital and the damaging effects of climate change.

Demographics and Human Development Profile

Somaliland's population is young and has become more urbanized over time. However, there is still a significant proportion of Somaliland's population living outside of urban areas, whether settled in rural areas or living as nomadic pastoralists. Although poverty is present across the country, those in non-urban areas are more deprived.

Less than 50% of Somaliland's population are in the labour force. However, even among those that are considered economically active, poverty headcount rates are high. Services are the main sector of work in both urban and rural areas, but livestock and agriculture are very important activities in rural areas.

Rural and urban households differ in their main sources of income and types of shocks that impact their consumption. Wages and remittances are the most important sources of income for urban households whereas for rural households the importance is more evenly divided among different sources of income such as non-agricultural activities, wages, remittances and livestock. Inadequate employment hits urban households' consumption harder and droughts have a greater impact on rural households.

Overall, rural households are more deprived than urban households. This is true particularly with regards to income, education and health.

Somaliland's Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Action Areas

Based on the current macroeconomic, demographic and human development characteristics of Somaliland, there are four main action areas that Somaliland needs to focus on to increase economic growth, reduce poverty and increase development:

- Primary Production Sectors
- Higher Productivity Sectors
- Economic Resilience
- Human Development

Action Area I: Primary Production Sectors

Improving productivity in the primary production sectors will reduce poverty and malnutrition. A large proportion of the Somaliland population is involved in agricultural production. Yet these sectors remain hampered by low productivity and poor market access, which in turn, leads to low incomes for those who own livestock or grow crops. Increasing productivity and supporting markets in these sectors is crucial for poverty reduction.

Action Area II: Higher Productivity Sectors

Encouraging higher productivity sectors (for instance, logistics, tourism, etc.) to expand will increase reduce economic instability, lead to a rise in economic growth and a fall in unemployment. Somaliland's concentrated economic structure has a damaging effect on macroeconomic stability and a more diversified economy would be more stable. Increasing economic diversification requires improving the business environment, especially for non-agricultural sectors. Non-agricultural sectors tends to have higher productivity levels and their expansion leads to economic growth and a reduction in unemployment.

Action Area III: Economic Resilience

Environmental damage and climate change has left those in rural areas susceptible to large negative income shocks. Environmental shocks have a damaging effect on livelihoods of the population who do not have the means to plan for and withstand them. Helping to effectively manage environmental resources whilst increasing the ability of the rural population to deal with shocks will help to increase resilience.

Action Area IV: Human Development

Even by the standards of least developed countries, Somaliland scores poorly on human development indicators. Whilst increasing human development is desirable as it leads to a rise in the well-being of the population, it also helps to set a foundation for steady, sustained economic growth and poverty reduction

Chapter 3: NDPII Pillars and Sectors

The NDPII reinforces the importance of the 5 Pillars of the Somaliland National Vision 2030. Each Pillar is supported by sectors which will be the driving forces of implementation of the plan. Sectors have their own visions and will pursue them through the achievement of outcomes directed linked to the SDGs.

Prioritized SDGs and outcomes were selected by sectors themselves based on comprehensive analysis of their current situation.

Pillar 1 – Economic Development

3.1 Economy Sector

Somaliland's economy has greatly benefited by the private sector's growth and dynamism. Businesses are responsible for most of the wealth and jobs created in the country and the efforts to further improve the business environment will continue. Special attention will be given to policies targeting macroeconomic stability and access to finance. New inflows of foreign investments (for instance, Berbera Port and Berbera Corridor) show signs that the economy has the potential to be further diversified, flourishing in areas such as logistics and tourism. Also, promoting policies targeting poor and other vulnerable groups will ensure that all citizens enjoy sustained economic growth.

Economy Sector Vision

A nation whose citizens enjoy sustained economic growth and reduced poverty levels

Economy Sector Objectives – SDGs

SDG1: End poverty in all its forms
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By 2021, reduce the proportion of the population of Somaliland in extreme poverty by 20%2. By 2021, The Government of Somaliland will promote pro-poor and vulnerable groups' access to finance by 30%
SDG8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By 2021, Sustain GDP per capita growth rate to 5% per year2. By 2021, increase productivity per worker levels by 20%3. By 2021, Somaliland will devise development and entrepreneurship-oriented policy framework4. By 2021, formalize existing Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises activities by 50%5. By 2021, increase the contribution of tourism activities into the GDP by 10%6. By 2021, increase the share of tax revenue in GDP to 13%7. By 2021, strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all the businesses8. By 2021, increase Diaspora role in both the domestic market investment to 10% and their contribution to the public investment9. By 2021, reduce financial illicit flows by 30%
SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By 2021, increase the contribution of the manufacturing industry into the national GDP to 7% and the employment level to 40%

2. By 2021, increase access to finance by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to 50%
3. By 2021, increase the number of people engaged in R&D in Somaliland by 10% and research spending as a proportion of the GDP by 1.5%

SDG10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

1. By 2021, reduce income inequality in urban and rural areas to 30% and 35% respectively

SDG17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

1. By 2021, increase the overall export share of the GDP to 10%
2. By 2021, reduce overall imports' share of the GDP by 20%
3. By 2019, develop sound macroeconomic stability policies and regulatory framework
4. Strengthen and promote effective public-private partnerships (PPP) Programs

3.2 Energy and Extractives Sector

Energy and extractives are key components for Somaliland's mid and long-term development. Energy generation and utilization, especially when it comes to electricity, is expensive, underdeveloped and underserved across all regions of Somaliland. In particular, electricity generated from renewable sources is significantly underexploited in Somaliland, providing for less than 2% of current national electricity generation. There are also various economic opportunities available in extractive's two main areas of focus: petroleum and minerals. A wide range of natural resources are known to exist by which their exploitation would tremendously contribute towards the socio-economic state and the welfare of Somaliland. Resources found in Somaliland include: hydrocarbons, coal, salt, industrial minerals such as cement materials, glass-making quality sand, gypsum and barite, precious and heavy metals and a numerous variety of gemstones. There is also a range of good quality decorative stones of both igneous and sedimentary origin rocks.

Energy and Extractives Sector Vision

The Energy and Extractives Sector will contribute to Somaliland's social and economic development through the sustainable utilization of the country's energy, minerals and petroleum resources for the benefit of all in Somaliland

Energy and Extractives Sector Objectives – SDGs

SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

1. By 2021, 70% of students studying earth sciences will meet minimum competency standards as required by the Sector
2. By 2021, 70% of students studying energy based courses will meet minimum competency standards as required by the Sector
3. By 2021, the number of students studying energy based TVET courses will increase by 70% over 2016 levels
4. By 2021, 70% of University and TVET Students participating in Energy and Extractive courses will have an understanding of sustainable development principles for the sector
5. By 2021, USD5million will be secured and utilized to provide for local and international scholarships, in higher education or TVET energy and extractive based courses

SDG7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

1. By 2021, 85% of Somaliland urban households and industry will have access to electricity
2. By 2021, 25% of Somaliland rural households and industry will have access to electricity
3. By 2021, 10% of national energy generation will be provided by renewable energy sources
4. By 2021, the average tariff for each customer class of the electric service provider in Somaliland will be reduced by 30%
5. By 2021, international investment in renewable energy technology, infrastructure and research will be increased to USD30million accumulatively
6. By 2021, reduce each ESP system technical energy losses through new infrastructure investment by 7.5% over 2016 levels
7. By 2021 Increase national electricity system generation capacity supply by 30 megawatts

SDG8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

1. By 2021, 10% of Somaliland' land-mass will have been explored for oil and gas
2. By 2021, 5% of Somaliland's land-mass will have been explored for minerals
3. By 2021, commercial electricity consumption in MWs will have increased by 25% over 2016 levels
4. By 2021, industrial electricity consumption in MWs will have increased by 10% over 2016 levels
5. By 2021, a national framework will unbundle Somaliland's vertically integrated power industry in urban areas to improve business efficiency
6. By 2021, a national framework will have promoted electricity trader business transactions with an annual net worth by USD1million
7. By 2021, 100% of electrical workers and contractors will be licensed and certified
8. By 2021, the approved and endorsed legal and regulatory framework will attract USD100 million business investment and financing commitments for the mineral and petroleum industry

SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

1. By 2018, a master plan will be developed for the Power Sector
2. By 2021, the number of licensed prospective small scale miners in Somaliland will increase by 50%
3. By 2021, prospective small scale miners will have increased access to USD3million in micro-financing services
4. By 2021, 10% of industrial power supply will be sourced from renewable energy sources
5. By 2021, all industrial facilities operate to a power factor greater than 80%
6. By 2021, an extractive investment fund of USD 5million will be established to support the technical and financial development of the extractive industry
7. Increase the legal export of cut and polished Gems by 20%
8. By 2021, increase preliminary Mineral refining (separation) capacity to an accumulative 200,000 metric tonnes

SDG13: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
--

1. By 2021, the National Energy Policy will be reviewed to promote the increase of wind generation, solar generation, geo-thermal exploration, and strategies for incorporating clean coal technology

3.3 Production Sector

Agriculture, livestock and fisheries are still the main contributors to Somaliland's GDP. However, the sector has been increasingly affected by the impacts of climate change. The Production Sector's performance has direct linkages with household income and consumption, particularly in rural areas, and the development of appropriate coping strategies is critical. Also, food security is an issue of concern directly related to this sector and crop production requires special attention. There is a need to increase productivity in all segments of the sector, however, fisheries in particular has a great potential for growth.

Production Sector Vision

Aspire for an efficient, expanded and advanced production sector (including agriculture, livestock and fisheries) that enhances food security in a sustainable manner and is a prime driver of economic development

Production Sector Objectives – SDGs

SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By 2021, 65% in urban and 60% in rural of the Somaliland population will have access to and be able to afford their daily basic food requirement2. By 2021, agriculture production yield per hectare will increase by 20%3. By 2021, the area of land under agricultural cultivation will increase by 30%4. By 2021, the tonnage of fish harvested from Somaliland waters will increase to 20%5. By 2021, the weight in kgs per average animal head will increase by 25%6. By 2021, livestock export will increase by 25% each type¹7. By 2021, the percentage of GDP related to livestock, agriculture and fisheries of added value production will reach to 2%8. By 2021, farmers' and pastoralist average incomes will increase by 20% directly through cooperatives and micro-financing initiatives9. By 2021, 30% of farmers and pastoralist will apply drought resilient agricultural practices10. By 2021, 15% of local seeds landraces of food crops and fodder grasses will be collected and purified through government and community seed banks11. By 2021, allocate 15% of government budget for agriculture, livestock and fisheries and increase international development aid by 20% each12. By 2021, annual food inflation (CPI prices) will not move outside a 4 and 6% annual range per year |
|---|

SDG12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
--

- | |
|---|
| 1. By 2018, the Government of Somaliland will review and integrate sustainable consumption and production pattern frameworks into its agriculture, fisheries and livestock policies |
|---|

¹Livestock export including national livestock as well as livestock from neighboring countries.

2. By 2018, an integrated and cross-sectorial watershed management policy will be developed; enabling sustainable agriculture and livestock production systems
3. By 2021, increase grazing reserves to 6 and holding grounds to 5 for sustainable livestock grazing

SDG14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

1. By 2021, Somaliland will increase the utilization of pelagic fish of its manageable eastern EEZ by 20% through ecosystem-based approach.
2. By 2020, Somaliland fish stock assessment will determine the sustainable level of fish stocks
3. By 2021, number of Somaliland's protected coastline areas will increase to 10 areas
4. By 2021, secure at least USD 2 million external research funding support for improving scientific knowledge of local fish stocks and fishery information systems
5. By 2018, develop fisheries regulatory framework enabling protect access rights for small-scale fisheries

Pillar 2 – Infrastructure Development

3.4 Infrastructure Sector

Although infrastructure still remains one of the biggest challenges for businesses in Somaliland, particularly transportation, this sector has been experiencing increased inflows of investments. New investments in the Berbera Port, Berbera Airport and Berbera Corridor are helping to diversify the economy triggering a new cycle of economic growth and further infrastructure developments will ensure that this economic revival is felt across the country. However, urbanization is posing new challenges requiring more proactive measures and planning, particularly with regards to housing.

Infrastructure Sector Vision

A nation with an advanced infrastructure network that facilitates economic and social development

Infrastructure Sector Objectives – SDGs

SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

1. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will increase 2% of rural population living within 2km to motorable roads for all seasons (1km Road/ population)
2. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will decrease the traffic volume in the urban areas by 25% through developing urban road networks
3. By 2021, Somaliland will expand Ports and increase jetties capacity by 33%
4. By 2021, Somaliland will increase the capacity of national air flight transportation services by 50%
5. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will have increased funding into scientific research on technological advancement within the Somaliland context by 10%
6. By 2021, increasing the number of engineers and skilled technical specialists working in the Infrastructure Sector by 20%
7. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will increase the share of national budget and stakeholders funding allocated to the development of infrastructure sector by 10%
8. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will increase universal and affordable access to relevant information and communications technology by 15%

SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2021, increase access for all residence to adequate, safe and affordable housing by 20% 2. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will decrease the proportion of the population living in slums by 30% 3. By 2021, improve access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable terrestrial transport systems by 20%, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons 4. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will ensure that at least 30% of the cities that has inclusive and sustainable urban planning and management in 23 main (electoral) districts 5. By 2021, 30% of the urban population will have universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, elderly and persons with disabilities 6. By 2021, 20% of construction sites will be monitored using quality control mechanisms

Pillar 3 – Good Governance

3.5 Governance Sector

Since regaining independence in 1991, Somaliland has been striving to improve governance in all spheres of public service. During this new development cycle the government will continue to focus on the following areas: security and the rule of law; democratization and decentralization; public resource governance; foreign relations and international cooperation.

Governance Sector Vision

A state where the rights of citizens are protected by democratic, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient public institutions

Governance Sector Objectives – SDGs

SDG1: End poverty in all its forms, everywhere
1. By 2021, Government of Somaliland will ensure that all men and women in particular, the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources

SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2021, significantly reduce all forms of discrimination against all women 2. By 2021, increase and promote the number of female workers in leadership positions in the public sector to 20%

SDG10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2021, achieve equal rights for all regardless of clan affiliation 2. By 2021, Government of Somaliland will ensure orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people for both inflows and outflows

SDG16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
1. By 2021, reduce 50% of all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

2. By 2021, increase effectiveness and efficiency of rule of law at the national level and ensure equal access to justice for all by 70%
3. By 2021, reduce the level of homicide and injuries emanating from illegal possession of small arms and light weapons by 50%
4. By 2021, reduce of all forms of organized crime by 50%
5. By 2021, Somaliland will have maritime security policies, laws and institutions in place and can assert control and sovereignty over its maritime domain
6. By 2021, achieve zero tolerance of corruption and bribery
7. By 2021, Develop effective, accountable and transparent public institutions at all levels
8. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will ensure that 100% of public workers are recruited through the formal and merit based process
9. By 2021, review the structure and the functions of public institutions by 100%
10. By 2021, Somaliland will reform country's budget model and budgeting processes
11. By 2021, enhance public/community participation in decision making process of all national matters
12. By 2021, develop national communication policies and strategies for promoting access to information and community engagement
13. By 2020, amend and develop media sector regulations and develop media quality Standards
14. By 2019, increase the percentage of citizens with national ID (i.e. regions, districts, rural and urban, gender, and ages) to 50%
15. By 2021, Government of Somaliland will reduce human rights violations through devising robust human rights violations monitoring systems and mechanisms
16. By 2021, eliminate all forms of terrorism and piracy crimes to zero
17. By 2021, significantly reduce all forms of discrimination against all women
18. Eliminate national and local election delays to zero

SDG17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

1. By 2021, develop civil service quality standards and certifications for competence measurement
2. By 2019, attract international support for implementing effective and targeted statistical efforts
3. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to Somaliland National Statistical system, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
4. By 2021, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on Somaliland sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity building in national and local levels.
5. By 2021, promote and significantly improve national planning processes and institutional capacities
6. By 2021, Develop national quality control standards, testing and quality assurance in Somaliland
7. By 2021, Somaliland will make strides in promoting its case for international recognition
8. By 2021 Increase the number of countries, in which Somaliland signed with bilateral and multilateral agreements to 4 and 14
9. Increasing bilateral and multilateral development funds by 100%

10. By 2021, increase the political inclusion of all citizens through political parties reform and devising public hearings

Pillar 4 – Social Development

3.6 Education Sector

Somaliland is striving forward on a path towards universal education that enables all citizens to have access to basic education irrespective of their gender, ability, ethnicity and social status. Education is the key to building a modern knowledge based economy and will be a cornerstone Sector for Somaliland's development over the next 5 years. The Education Sector is well established within Somaliland's Coordination Architecture and is supported closely by a number of international agencies and civil society. While significant progress has been made during the period of the first NDP, Somaliland's education system is still significantly under resourced and requires further investment and capacity built within its systems to achieve its goal of quality universal education.

Education Sector Vision

Somaliland envisions education as a means to prepare all learners to become lifelong learners equipped with skills, knowledge and attitude to be successfully productive citizens

Education Sector Objectives – SDGs

SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
--

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2021, 70% of secondary school students are aware of reproductive and communicable health issues 2. By 2021, 70% of all primary and secondary school students are aware of the negative health impacts of female genital mutilation 3. By 2021, 5% of students in higher education courses will be enrolled in medicine, health and medical science courses |
|--|

SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2021, female gross enrolment rate in primary education will increase to 52% 2. By 2021, female gross enrolment rate in secondary education will increase to 28% 3. By 2021, male gross enrolment rate in primary education will increase to 56% 4. By 2021, male gross enrolment rate in secondary education will increase to 34% 5. By 2021, 70% of primary school Grade 3 and Grade 6 students will pass minimum early grade literacy and numeracy standards 6. By 2021, 50% of first grade primary school enrolments will have participated in at least 1 year of Kindergarten/Qur'anic early childhood schooling 7. By 2021, 70% of students, after 1 year of attending a government approved early childhood centre, will meet minimum age appropriate developmental milestones 8. By 2021, male and female enrolment in all TVET course programs will increase to 10,000 students 9. By 2021, the number of University course first year student enrolments will have increased by 20% 10. By 2021, 100% of University and TVET providers will be accredited and meet minimum standards on curriculum, resources and teaching capacity 11. By 2021, 70% of University graduates have minimum IT literacy skill sets |
|---|

12. By 2021, 70% of TVET graduates have minimum IT literacy skill sets
13. By 2021, 60% of University graduates have gained employment in their respective speciality 12 months after graduation and national service
14. By 2021, 60% TVET graduates have gained employment in their respective specialty 12 months after graduation and national service
15. By 2021, gender parity in relation early childhood education access will be 1.0
16. By 2021, gender parity in relation to primary school education access will be 0.92
17. By 2021, gender parity in relation to secondary school education access will be 0.85
18. By 2021, gender parity in relation to TVET access will be 0.6
19. By 2021, gender parity in relation to University access will be 0.9
20. By 2021, urban and rural parity in relation to primary and secondary school education access will be 0.6
21. By 2021, gender parity in primary school head teacher posts will increase to 0.2
22. By 2021, the children with special needs primary and secondary school enrolment will increase by 50%
23. By 2021, increase functional literacy rates for women to 47%
24. By 2021, increase functional literacy rates for men to 55%
25. By 2021, 50% of students in Grade 5 and 9 will have obtained key learning outcomes related to gender equality, human rights and civics
26. By 2021, 100% of undergraduate students will have completed a prerequisite course requirement on civics, human rights and gender rights before starting their degrees
27. By 2021, 10% of current primary and secondary schools and 100% of new buildings must meet minimum infrastructure requirements including safe water supply; disable access; green space; male/female latrines and secure walls
28. By 2021, USD 3 million will be secured and distributed into science, technology, engineering and mathematics international scholarships for postgraduate students
29. By 2021, 70% of primary school teachers will meet minimum teacher competency standards and qualification requirements
30. By 2021, 80% of secondary school teachers will meet minimum teacher competency standards and qualification requirements
31. By 2021, 100% of teachers will be registered and certified formally through the Ministry of Education

SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

1. By 2021, 5% of university budgets will be allocated towards research activities
2. By 2021, establish a USD 2 million research grant fund focusing on research in sustainable natural resource management and exploitation

SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

1. By 2021, 3% of the national education development budget and externally funded education program budgets will be allocated towards school drought resilience and preparedness programs

3.7 Health Sector

National surveys in Somaliland indicate a positive trend in terms of health-related issues. For instance, indicators of maternal, under-five, infant and neonatal mortality rates have all decreased. However, the country still faces many challenges particularly in communicable diseases, reproductive health problems and under-nutrition issues. Non-communicable diseases and mental disorders are also on the rise. In NDPII era, Somaliland will be focusing on programmatic response to health-related SDGs while ensuring an increasingly decentralized model of service delivery that emphasizes strengthening of community-based approaches. The main areas of focus and tactical support will be continuation and further strengthening of flagship program Essential Package of Health Services for improved health outcomes especially of women, children and adolescents.

Health Sector Vision

All people in Somaliland enjoy the highest possible health status

Health Sector Objectives – SDGs

SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- | |
|--|
| 1. By 2021, reduce the number of children who are stunted by 15% and reduce child wasting to less than 10% |
|--|

SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
--

- | |
|--|
| 1. By 2021, reduce the maternal mortality rate to less than 400 per 100,000 live births |
| 2. By 2021, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age aiming to reduce under-5 mortality to at least as low as 100 per 1,000 live births, infant mortality to at least 70/1000 and neonatal mortality to at least as low as 35 per 1,000 live births |
| 3. By 2021 reduce the epidemics of AIDS to 5/1000, tuberculosis to 250/100,000, malaria to less than 0.9/1000 and hepatitis B to 130/100,000 |
| 4. By 2021 develop competent human resources and increase health worker density to 50% |
| 5. By 2021 achieve universal health coverage, access to quality essential health-care services to 60% by extending EPHS to all districts |
| 6. By 2021, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education to increase CPR to 20% |
| 7. By 2021, reduce by 12% mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being |
| 8. By 2021 develop an early warning and response systems, risk reduction and management of health risk |

SDG5: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- | |
|---|
| 1. Reduce the harmful practices of female genital mutilation by 10 % (Addressing issues of GBV) |
|---|

3.8 WASH Sector

The needs in water resource management in Somaliland are vast. With the semi-arid to arid nature of the most of Somaliland, groundwater extraction must be managed sustainably, and surface water management must include floodwater management. Different development approaches are needed for the three main ecological zones in Somaliland. For instance, shallow wells and modern extraction technology for coastal areas; Hafir dams augmenting groundwater on the plateaus; and surface water

catchments and sub-surface dams complementing boreholes and springs in the highlands. Adequate access to safe water supply as well as hygiene and sanitation practices are essential to prevent water-borne diseases.

WASH Sector Vision

A nation which is water secure, where every citizen has access to adequate, clean, safe and affordable water and hygiene and sanitation standards in a sustainable manner

WASH Sector Objectives – SDGs

SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
1. By 2021, reduce water-borne, water washed and water related diseases by 10%

SDG6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
1. By 2021, increase access to safe and affordable drinking water for domestic use by 20% 2. By 2021, increase access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene by 10% and reduce open defecation by 4%, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations 3. By 2021, improve water quality by reducing by 30% of consumption of water contaminated with hazardous dissolved chemicals and salinity 4. By 2021, increase management of household liquid and solid waste in major towns by 5% 5. By 2021, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals (IWRM) 6. By 2021, reduce the number of vulnerable people suffering from water scarcity in drought prone areas by 20% 7. By 2018, develop and endorse integrated water resources management policies at all levels, including protect and restore water-related ecosystems, with defined roles and responsibilities 8. By 2021, increase number of sustainable water supply and sanitation management entities in urban and rural areas 9. By 2021, increase the capacity of development public institutions engaging in the wash sector by 30%

Pillar 5 – Environment Protection

3.9 Environment Sector

Somaliland's environment is undergoing an intensive process of degradation and has already reached a dire situation. The environment's current situation is characterised by biodiversity loss, soil erosion, deforestation, and water degradation among other consequences of human activities. The effects of climate change have also afflicted the environment – floods and specially droughts are happening more regularly and are more disastrous. Although the government together with other development partners have already established mechanisms of disaster preparedness and management, those systems have not been very effective. However, renewed efforts will be made in protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of the environment as well as in strengthening mechanisms of early warning and preparedness against impacts of climate change.

Environment Sector Vision

A state with a healthy and well-managed environment that is productive and sustainable

Environment Sector Objectives – SDGs

SDG15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

1. By 2021, allocate 10% of the country's land as protected areas (watershed area and biodiversity hotspots)
2. By 2019, assess 45 potential major community-grazing reserves and by 2021 restore and conserve 15 of them
3. By 2021, increase the number of conserved and protected endangered flora and fauna species by 50%
4. By 2021, improve existing environment legal framework to address the conservation of marine ecosystem and implement sustainable use of marine ecosystem specifically mangroves and other associated species and habitats

SDG12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

1. By 2021, develop and apply legal framework to achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes
2. By 2021 decrease the release of point-source pollution particularly to air and ground water by 20%
3. By 2021, ensure that 50% of communities have the relevant environmental information and awareness for lifestyles adaptation in harmony with nature
4. By 2021, reduce charcoal consumption from indigenous species by 35% in urban areas through use of alternative energy sources

SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

1. Integrate international climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning and strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disaster
2. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change adaptation, mitigation and early warning
3. By 2021, Improve and adapt existing National strategy for disaster reduction and risk management particularly drought resilience

Chapter 4: NDPII Cross-Cutting Themes

Cross-Cutting Theme I: Employment & Labour

Employment has been a key pressuring issue in Somaliland for a long time. Despite of many efforts during other development cycles, less than half of Somaliland's population are in the labour force. Therefore, employment will during the NDPII era will be dealt with as a cross-cutting theme for its relevance for all sectors and the country as a whole.

Employment & Labour Vision

Every Somalilander with opportunities for decent, gainful and productive employment

Employment & Labour Objectives – SDGs

SDG1: End poverty in all its forms

1. By 2021, reduce the proportion of the population of Somaliland in extreme poverty by 20%

SDG8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

1. By 2021, increase the proportion of men, women and youth including persons with disabilities in employment by 20%, 20% and 20%, respectively
2. By 2021, reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training to 25% for males and 17% for females
3. By 2021, strengthen and enforce the policy, legal and institutional framework for protecting labour rights, promoting entrepreneurship, safe and secure working environment for all workers, and eliminating child labour

SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

1. By 2021, increase the number of individuals who have relevant education and skills, including technical and vocational skills for employment by 20%

Cross-Cutting Theme II: Social Protection

To ensure that all Somalilanders can benefit from sustained economic development and no one is left behind, particular attention will be given to special groups of vulnerable individuals during the NDPII cycle. Women, children, individuals living with HIV and AIDS as well as individuals with disabilities will all be guaranteed access to basic needs and services. Appropriate strategies will make sure that social protection is lifted as a cross-cutting theme and that all sectors contribute to the achievement of social protection objectives.

HIV and AIDS, Gender, Child Protection, Disabilities

Social Protection Vision

Reduce extreme poverty, discrimination, inequality and ensure everyone has access to all basic needs/services through an appropriate social protection system

Social Protection Objectives – SDGs

SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1. By 2021, reduce the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in extreme poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions by 20%
2. By 2021, 30% of vulnerable population will have access to social protection systems
3. By 2021, proportion of vulnerable people have access to basic services will increase by 5%

SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

1. By 2021, Alleviate the prevalence of undernourishment of rural and urban population by 12%
2. By 2021, reduce the prevalence of food insecurity amongst rural and urban population by 10%

SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
--

- | |
|--|
| 1. By 2021, Reduce HIV/AIDS new infection by 10%, and ensure access to information for all |
|--|

SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women, girls and other marginalized groups

- | |
|--|
| 1. By 2021 Implement legal framework that will reduce all forms of discrimination against all marginalized groups (women, children, minority, people with disability and youth) everywhere |
| 2. By 2021, reduce the incidence of domestic violence against women by 16% |
| 3. By 2021 reduce the incidences of rape and other forms of sexual violence by 50% |
| 4. By 2021, reduce the new incidences of FGM amongst young girls to 8% |
| 5. By 2021, reduce the new incidence of early and forced marriage by 5% |
| 6. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will allocate 2% annual budget for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels |

SDG10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
--

- | |
|--|
| 1. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will enact and adapt non-discriminatory policies and legislations |
|--|

Cross-Cutting Theme III: Youth

Somaliland has a very young population: 72% of Somalilanders are below the age of 35 years and 43% are between the ages of 15 to 35. Somaliland experiences a “Youth Bulge”—a situation that if not attended early could undermine any gains in peace and stability made over the last two decades. Additionally, many young individuals are neither in school or employed and even those who are seeking further education cannot be certain that they will have an employment opportunity in the future. The NDP II will look at all aspects of the youth and ensure that they are part of the economic growth, contributing to and benefiting from it.

Youth Vision

A nation whose youth enjoy sustained economic growth, reduced poverty and enhanced basic societal needs

Youth Objectives – SDGs

SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
--

- | |
|--|
| 1. By 2021, will reduce the number of youth aged 15-35 living in poverty based on Somaliland definitions by 15% |
| 2. By 2021, 2% of youth aged 15-35 will be able to access financial services and microfinance |
| 3. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland with international partners will establish a cross-ministry Youth and Sports Development Fund |
| 4. By 2018, The Government of Somaliland will have a pro-poor and gender sensitive Youth Policy |

SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
--

- | |
|---|
| 1. By 2021, 50% of Somaliland Youth aged 15-35 will be aware of preventative measures to avoid contracting AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases |
|---|

2. By 2021, 50% of Somaliland Youth aged 15-35 will be aware of the negative effects of Khat and other narcotic drugs including opportunities for treatment
3. By 2021, The Government of Somaliland will seek to reduce the number of traffic related deaths amongst Youth aged 15-35 by 25%
4. By 2021, 60% of Somaliland youth will engage in sport, physical exercise and productive leisure activities

SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

1. By 2021, 30% of Somaliland Youth aged 15-35 will have access to an accredited vocational or higher education training course
2. By 2021, 30% of Somaliland Youth aged 15-35 will have basic ICT skills and literacy
3. By 2021, reduce proportion of youth in the vocational training and tertiary education access disparities between male and female Youth by 20%
4. By 2021, reduce proportion of youth in the vocational training and tertiary education access disparities between rural and urban Youth by 15%
5. By 2021, reduce proportion of youth in the vocational training and tertiary education access disparities between those Youth with and without disability by 10%
6. By 2021, 62% male Youth aged between 15-35 will be literate
7. By 2021, 57% female Youth aged between 15-35 will be literate

SDG8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

1. By 2019, Somaliland will have a functioning Youth Job Creation and Entrepreneurship Policy
2. By 2021, 40% of female and 70% of male Somaliland youth aged 15-35 will be in some form of employment, education or training
3. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will have an effective and practical policy prohibiting human trafficking

SDG16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

1. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will have reduced individual participation in youth violence by 25%
2. By 2021, reduce female youth exploitation and rape by 50%
3. By 2021, will seek to have 30% of Somaliland political decision making positions (Local Government/Parliament/MDAs) being youth aged 15-35

SDG17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

1. By 2021, the Government of Somaliland will hold 5 National Youth Development Coordination and Monitoring Conferences

Chapter 5: Resilience and Human Rights

Building Resilience in Somaliland

Somaliland has a very vulnerable environment which has been recurrently afflicted by the negative impacts of climate change. Its economy is still extremely dependent on livestock; therefore, droughts and other climate-related disasters have devastating direct effects on large numbers of Somaliland communities and ultimately on the whole country. Loss of livestock and livelihoods, hunger, displacement and even conflict are some of the results of the impacts of climate change in Somaliland. Climate change effects are also aggravated by the consequences of human activities such as poor management of land and water resources, which in many cases are a result of ineffective coping strategies.

NDPII is committed to build the resilience of Somaliland communities to face climate change-related challenges through all its CTTs and Sectors.

Building and strengthening resilience against climate change cannot be achieved through a limited and isolated approach. Rather, to ensure that communities be well prepared and adapted to face climate change-related challenges, an effective resilience-based approach needs to look at major causes as well as most pressing impacts of climate change.

Such approach needs to integrate climate change resilience into development planning. It must also enable development planners to balance what needs to be done with what can be done within available structures, institutional capacity and resources.

The resilience-based approach has been reflected in the below areas of interventions which have been permeated across the outcomes of NDPII CCTs and Sectors:

- Strengthening mechanisms of disaster preparedness and management
- Strengthening effective coping strategies against climate change-related impacts
- Creating market opportunities for livestock and agriculture production
- Diversifying sources of income
- Pro poor and vulnerable groups (which includes IDP rehabilitation and re-integration)
- Investing in human capital development
- Improving enabling environment for business in sectors not easily affected by climate change-related impacts
- Increasing food security

Human Rights Based Approach

For the Republic of Somaliland to achieve sustainable development results, it must ensure that the human rights of its citizens are protected based upon suitable and culturally appropriate actions guided by internationally recognized Human Rights Principles.

There are several Articles in Somaliland's Constitution (21-36), which relate directly to fundamental rights and freedoms. These Articles are interpreted by Somaliland Constitutional Law to be consistent with international conventions and international laws on human rights. Both civil, political, economic and social rights are included in the Constitution covering areas on security; education and free health services, liberty and dignity to every Somaliland citizen. The Constitution also guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms on civil and political rights, cultural rights and other collective/group rights such as the right to peace, development and clean/healthy environment.

To ensure compliance with the human rights and freedoms awarded by the Somaliland's Constitution, the Government of Somaliland issued a Presidential Degree in April 2006 which established the Somaliland National Human Rights Commission (SLNHRC). The SLNHRC is an independent Human Rights public institution, whose core mandate is to further the protection and promotion of fundamental human rights and freedoms in Somaliland. As aligned to the systems of other country institutions the SNHRC audits the Government's progress on human rights, providing transparency and accountability.

The NHRC has been active towards promoting Human Rights through government laws and systems since 2012. It has reviewed 10 laws which had some provisions contrary to international human rights standards including the Citizenship Law, Anti-drug Act, Public Order Law etc.). Three of these laws were amended based on the Commission's recommendations; the Advocates Act, Judicial Administration Act and Political Association and Parties Act. The Commission advocated for creation of certain laws pertaining to human rights that were successfully drafted and passed into law i.e. the Prisons Law and Public Health Law. In 2017, the Commission is part of a working group with other civil society organizations drafting future bills such as the Sexual Abuses Bill, HIV/AIDS Bill (now before Parliament) and the Anti-FGM Bill. The SLNHRC has conducted many forums and training to local police; community and religious leaders; members of Parliament; Ministries and civil societies on issues related to Gender Based Violence; FGM and rights in general. Other areas of progress include increased support services for women affected by gender based violence; securing the release of prisoners whose human rights had been violated and promoting civic education in schools.

Human Right in Somaliland is not without its challenges. There is still a lack of understanding of what are fundamental human rights at all layers of society. Laws regarding the protection of human rights have not been passed by the parliament and those that are passed are not always enacted upon. Collaboration and coordination of key stakeholders and law makers on human rights issues is also weak and will need to be strengthened during the NDPII period.

The Government of Somaliland will over the period of NDPII seek to promote Human Rights further on three key levels

1. **At the Policy level**, integration of the human rights-based approach and key issues for action into the NDPII and Ministry Planning; updating the SLNHRC 2014-2018 Human Right Strategic Plan
2. **At the Implementation level**, Sectors within the NDPII will address human rights issues through Sector Coordination Groups and further addressed in High Level Aid Coordination Fora. Capacity built within the Somaliland National Human Rights Commission and other governmental institutions to fulfill their respective mandates and obligations to human rights. Advocacy and human rights training should also be provided to other local Human Rights Centres.
3. **At the level of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)** promotes the professionalism of human rights civil society institutions to strengthen public discourse and consensus building on human rights. Mobilizes civil society organizations involved in Human Rights to actively participate in Human rights education at community, district and national levels

Chapter 6: Implementing the NDPII

Financing Planning and Development

Current projections indicate that financial resources available for development expenditure from the central government are likely to be limited, at around USD 81 million in total between 2017 and 2021. By contrast, the current estimated cost of NDPII interventions and outcomes is around USD 2 billion in total (and this figure is likely to be an underestimate of the total cost). The Government's Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform programme will assist in NDPII implementation by integrating NDPII priorities and interventions into the budget preparation process, increasing domestic revenue and providing greater oversight of government expenditure.

The table below gives shows the current estimated total cost of achieving the NDPII objectives by sector. These costs are early, indicative estimates and are likely to change after a full, detailed costing exercise is undertaken in each sector. In addition, some interventions and outcomes do not currently have cost estimates included in the NDPII. **Therefore, it is likely that the total cost estimate below is an underestimate of the total cost required to deliver all of the interventions and achieve all of the outcomes chosen by the NDPII Sectors and CCT Technical Teams.**

Current Estimated Cost of Achieving NDPII Objectives by Sector/CCT (Current USD)

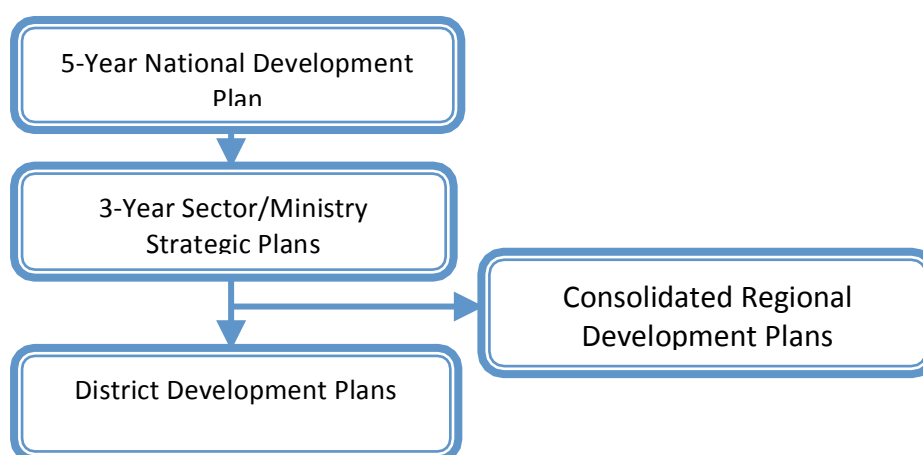
CCT/Sector	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Employment & Labour	5,446,000	5,246,000	5,086,000	4,966,000	4,946,000	25,690,000
Social Protection	6,250,000	5,150,000	4,400,000	3,810,000	3,370,000	22,980,000
Youth	10,245,000	15,250,000	21,035,000	27,060,000	35,760,000	109,350,000
Economy	5,032,000	7,157,000	7,107,000	3,832,000	2,982,000	26,110,000
Energy & Extractives	11,060,000	24,990,000	15,250,000	14,650,000	8,300,000	74,250,000
Production	49,585,600	60,660,800	54,967,800	52,330,800	51,540,800	269,085,800
Infrastructure	151,302,000	151,070,000	204,690,000	192,480,000	182,450,000	881,992,000
Governance	11,125,000	19,350,000	16,350,000	14,475,000	14,600,000	75,900,000
Education	23,719,000	25,345,000	26,297,000	27,610,000	30,666,000	133,637,000
Health	65,298,000	61,872,000	60,649,000	52,691,000	54,006,000	294,516,000
WASH	24,226,000	33,536,000	33,225,000	32,865,000	31,190,000	155,042,000
Environment	4,950,000	7,790,000	11,300,000	8,540,000	11,150,000	43,730,000
Grand Total	368,238,600	417,416,800	460,356,800	435,309,800	430,960,800	2,112,282,800

Figures rounded to nearest thousand

Regional and District Development Plans

In NDPII era, district development plans will be prepared in line with the national decentralization policy. Consolidated district development plans will form the regional development plans. District development plan and district development framework used by the JPLG beneficiary districts will be adapted and up scaled to a national district planning framework. This planning framework will be rolled out to the entire districts and each district should have district owned development plan. The district planning process will be as inclusive and participatory as possible where central government, regional authorities, district governments and local communities will devise the plan together.

Development Planning Architecture



Somaliland Aid Coordination Architecture

The Somaliland aid coordination architecture supporting the NDPII will be a platform for government, international partners, national organizations, civil society and private sector to align and harmonize development and humanitarian activity across Somaliland at various institutional levels. The Somaliland NDPII aid architecture will utilize and build upon the different bodies and their functions

within the existing Somaliland aid coordination architecture. The architecture presented will aim to be a transparent institutional mechanism that will enable programs to be prioritized and aligned directly to NDPII outcomes and targets; ensure that aid is being delivered effectively and efficiently and provide for strong opportunities in cross-institutional and sectoral cooperation.

Aid Effectiveness and New Deal

The NDPII is Somaliland's central policy document for aid and development but to succeed it will require an architectural framework that is strongly supported by its aid and development partners. The NDPII will seek to strengthen its relationship with international partners based on the common principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and reinforced through further alignment to the Busan New Deal TRUST principles.

The NDPII envisions a partnership with international and national development partners that is supported by the aid effective principles of:

- **Ownership:** Somaliland must lead its own development policies and strategies, and manage its own development work on the ground.
- **Alignment:** It is critical that the international community and civil society deliver and align their aid and programs firmly behind the outcomes and targets of the NDPII.
- **Harmonisation:** The NDPII and its supporting architecture will seek to encourage international partners to further improve their coordination of development work in Somaliland to specifically avoid duplication and to reduce transaction and administrative costs.
- **Managing for results:** The NDPII will place more focus on the resulting impact of aid and the tangible difference it makes in affecting the lives of Somalilanders.
- **Mutual accountability:** Somaliland and its international partners will account more transparently to each other in the use of aid funds, and to their citizens and parliaments for the impact of their aid.

Public Private Partnerships

The results of Somaliland's development have been gained through the efforts of both public sector (Government and non-governmental organization) and private sector (local and International) investment. Each has unilaterally provided significant resources and on-going investment but through their nature has not been properly coordinated to reach mutually agreeable goals. The NDPII therefore notes that if Somaliland communities can achieve and implement unilaterally successful local to national development initiatives what kind of results can be gained if the private and public sectors can join hands and formally work together.

NDPII Monitoring and Evaluation

In Somaliland, Monitoring and Evaluation is a legal and mandatory process which must be executed by all Government institutions. The National Constitution and the National M&E policy requires efficient public institutions, which serve the people of Somaliland and embody the principles of good governance, transparency, accountability, and participatory decision making. Thus, to ensure transparency, accountability and the effectiveness of all policies, programs and projects implemented in Somaliland by government, humanitarian agencies and development partners, they must be subjected to rigorous M&E protocols.

The NDPII as a result oriented national planning policy will require an M&E framework which will systematically assess the nation's development over the 2017-2021 period. This will be achieved primarily through comparing baseline and target indicators as a means of assessing achievement towards National and Sector SDG aligned objectives and outcomes. The NDPII M&E Framework is directly aligned to the Somaliland National M&E Policy, which if resourced appropriately, will track the level of sustainable results achieved by the Government of Somaliland and Development Partners and provide valid data for future national development policy and programmatic decision making.

Communication

Communication regarding the NDPII will involve dissemination of relevant NDPII development information to key development partners and the people of Somaliland both at home and abroad. Throughout the NDPII period Somaliland public institutions will need to engage and educate citizens about public service delivery through the provision of information and outreach engagement. Communicating the NDPII effectively will promote public participation in Somaliland's development process and allow communities a voice on issues affecting them. Communicating the NDPII effectively will enhance citizen awareness on government service delivery, priorities and expenditure.